Democrats Apparently Forgetting the Result of Cleveland's Rashness.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Ways and Means Committee on Something That Concerns Farmers and Manufacturers.

SPRINGER'S WOOL FALLACIES. The Majority Report of the Ways and Means

Tariff Tinker. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The reports of the majority and minority of the House committee on ways and means, to accompany the Springer wool bill, have been prepared and will be presented to the

House to-morrow. The majority report was prepared by Mr. Springer and the mimority report by Mr. Burrows, of | at less rates than are paid by the general Michigan. The majority says the McKinley bill was passed with enormous rates of | proposed law is \$1,000 for each of the duties, many of them prohibitory and all directors and every officer of the company of them unreasonably high. It says: "There can be no good reason for maintaining such high taxes upon articles which are so necessary to the health and comfort of the people. A popular feature of these rates is that owing to the high rates pro-

pounded ad valorem rates, were highest upon the cheaper grades of goods worn by the masses of the people and lowest upon the high-priced goods worn by those in better circumstances. Twenty-five per cent. was all the protection that wool manufacturers in 1867 asked in order to enable them to compete successfully with their foreign rivals, but it seems in the case of woolen goods, as on all others, the amount of protection required increases from year to year. As the industries get older and better established more protection is demanded."

In considering the effect of the of 1867 on sheep husbandry the re-port says: "In 1867 there were 6,780,000 sheep In 1890 there were only 3,943,000 reported, while in 1891 the number was given at 4,061,000. Similar results took place in all other States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States has been in States west of those rivers, or in localities where there was a free range upon the public domains. There were in the whole United States in 1868 nearly 39,000,000 sheep. At this of 4,439,000 in twenty-four years, the whole increase being in sheep upon the ranches of the West. The wool-growers of 1867 believed that the impositions of high tariffs on wool would secure them the control of the home market. The result proves how greatly they were mistaken and how in-effectual the law has been to produce the condition which they desired. As to its from 1867, when it was worth 62 cents per pound in currency, to the present time The McKinley act increased duty on wool an average of 1 cent a pound. The result has been a falling in prices of 2 to 3 cents a pound instead of a rise in price. After twenty-six years of experiment the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in the States east of the Mississippi and Missonri rivers, and a reduction of one-half in the price of wool. MANUFACTURERS SLANDERED.

"Nor," adds the report, "have the manufacturers of woolen goods been profited by the imposition of high duties on wool and woolen goods. Notwithstanding the high protection accorded manufacturers of the quality goods. goods has deteriorated year to year since the discovery of machinery for converting woolen rags into substitutes for wool. In 1860 an invested capital of \$125,500 used, in raw material, \$227,925, employed 290 hands, at an annual cost of \$54,124, and had an annual production of \$402,590. The shoddy products in the United States in 1890 will amount to 100,000,000 pounds. The scoured-wool products in that year amounted to only 92,000,-

000 pounds. "It thus appears that the high protective tariff on wool, which was enacted with the avowed purpose of aiding wool-growers, has forced manufacturers to use a cheaper material than wool. Competition which now threatens mostly the wool-producers of the country comes from the ninety-four establishments manufacturing shoddy in the United States rather than from wool grown in the United States and South America. As the American producer of wool cannot sell abroad at a profit he must await the pleasure of the woolen manufacturers, who are his sole patrons, and take such prices as may be fixed in the home market, which prices will always be determined by the demand and supply. A high protective tariff on wool has the direct effect of limiting the demand for American wools, for the reason that under such tariffs neither domestic wools nor iomestic manufactures of wool can be ex-

ported and sold at a profit,' The minority report says that from both wool growers and wool manufacturers there comes up to this Congress an almost unanimous sentiment that the law may be permitted to stand as it is. The numoer of woolen-mills in the country has increased, a great amount of idle machinery has been started up to supply the new market created by a curtailment of \$22,500,000 in the imports of foreign woolreat body of the people-the consumershave shared in these benefits. The people of the United States find themselves able to secure all the woolens they require at a smaller cost than ever before in their expersence. If cheapness is the one thing to be desired it has certainly been achieved under a tariff which enables a dollar to purchase a larger and better quality of woolen goods than was possible under any previous tariff.

LET THE LAW STAND. The committee's bill, the minority says, proposes to deprive the wool-growing industry in the United States at one blow of the entire tariff protection it has enjoyed under every tariff act since 1816. It can have but one effect, complete and final abandonment effort to produce in the United States the supply of wool needed for the clothing of our people, A careful comparison of prices shows that the wool tariff has kept the price of domestic wool above the level of foreign wool by nearly the full amount of the duty, and it has been potent in protecting every clip from the unrestricted influx of the surplus of the foreign supply. But for that barrier, the promising sheep ranches of our western States would long since have disappeared and the sheep industry of the United States have fallen back into a purely mutton supply. The moment the barrier is removed.

the extinction of our flocks will follow with startling rapidity. "It does not mean cheaper wool for the masses, but it does mean the wiping out of great properties, the curtailment of our industrial resources, and is a savage blow aimed at our agriculturists, without the prospect of compensatory benefits in any quarter. The majority seek to reconcile those interests to their measure and in so doing may destroy their own elaborate reasoning in both directions. If they would remove the duty to cheapen wool to the manufacturer then they injure the farmer. If they would remove the duty to increase the prices to the farmer, then they injury the manufacturer. Political exigency seems to require that both the farmer and the manufacturer should be deceived. The bill may be characterized as one not only to destroy our domestic wool industry at a blow, but also to build up, on British soil, a new and important industry to supply the United States with scoured wool at the expense of the large class en-

The minority does not defend the use of statement which falls in the face of fact that free-trade England. which has been appropriately called the birth place of shoddy, annually consumes a vastly greater relative quan- tion to make it, the United States will become the also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ham, dumping ground for all the worthless to present retiring Grand Master Hamsefuse of the world. The assault on the burger with an appropriate testimonial

woolen goods schedule is denounced violent discrimination against a particular manufacture, indefensible on any ground."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AGAINST FREE PASSES. A Kansas Legislator Proposes a Fine for Issuing the Coveted Cardboard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative John Davis, of Kansas, has introduced a bill which is sure to slumber peacefully in the pigeon-holes of the committee. It proposes to make it unlawful for a Senator, Representative, or Delegate to Congress, member of the Supreme Court, Circuit or District Court of the United States "to accept or use, or permit, or suffer any one to Starving Families. use for his benefit, a free pass, compli-Special to the Indianapolis Journal. mentary ticket, or to otherwise travel for less rates than are paid by the general

public for such services over railroads, or in a car, steamboat, steamship, or other public conveyance in the United States, or to transmit messages over a telegraph line public." The penalty for violation of the extending the free courtesy, but no penalty appears for the beneficiary of the courtesy. It is improbable that there are a dozen men in Congress who have neither a railroad nor telegraph pass nor frank. Quite all of them have, by some corporation, at one time or another, been given a courtesy of this character. It does not appear, however, that these courttesies have changed the legislator in his opinion as to what should or should not be done in the way of legislation affecting the corporation extending to him the courtesy. No fact is more forcibly illustrated than this is, especially in the present Congress, when the further statement is made that not a single bill up to the present time has been reported from either house of this Congress providing class legislation in the interest of a corporation. Steadily the public streets. lines have been drawn, year after year, against legislation which can in any way favorably affect a corporation, until it is almost impossible at this time for a railroad or telegraph company to even get its just dues. If there has been a distribution of railroad passes and telegraph franks,

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

the past two or three Congresses, at least

with the hope of securing favorable legisla-

tion of any character, the effort has un-

doubtedly been a dismal failure, during

Discussions of Silver and Tariff, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The proceedings in Congress during the present week promise to be of more than usual interest, for it is expected that the two leading issues of the day-silver and tariffwill figure in one or both of the effect on prices, wool has steadily declined | houses. It is understood that the leading exponents of the protection and tariff reform theories intend to address the Senate during the week on the subject of reciprocity. This programme is conditioned upon the return of Senators Allison and Aldrich to Washington from New England, but it is safe to assume that when the subject is once more before the Senate its discussion will be broadened so as to include a general attack on the McKinley law and the system of protective tariffs. There is some uncertainty as to the course of business in the House during the week owing to the illness of Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee, which may possibly result in a postpone-ment of the tariff discussion that was booked to begin on Tuesday with the wool bill as the special measure under consideration. If the tariff bill be taken up on Tues-

day its consideration will probably occupy all the remainder of the week. An informal agreement has been reached by a majority of the committee on rules to report a resolution to-morrow making the Bland silver bill a special order of the House for the latter part of March, but it is not intended to call up the resolution for action on the part of the House for some days after it is reported.

MINOR MATTERS.

Appropriations in Prospect for the Towns o Huntington and Muncle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The Anderson postoffice will probably be given a night clerk soon. A special agent will be sent to investigate the necessity of allowing the employment of one. Huntington is another town to have free mail delivery, providing the House does not, through the stinginess of the Holman policy, cut down the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice Department so low no enlargements of the free delivery can be made. Huntington is to have more commodious quarters for her

postoffice, any way. The Senate committees on public buildings and grounds will take up for consideration at its meeting this week the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a federal building at Muncie. The statistics upon the subject, submitted by Postmaster Ellis, have had the desired effect. The only thing in the way is the absence of a federal court or an internal revenue officer at Muncie, but it is represented that large brewing and malting interests are about to be en goods; old mills, long idle, have been re- | established at Muncie, requiring the presequipped, and large numbers of operatives | ence there of a deputy collector of internal have been given employment, and the revenue, and that fact operates in favor of

Judge Holman's Failing Powers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-It has become painfully evident to Judge Holman's assocrates in the House, as well as to his family and intimate friends, that his physical powers are rapidly failing, and that the labor and cares of the chairmanship of the appropriations committee are too heavy for him. He has not been in good health during the last twelve months, and his advanced age-seventy years-lessens the probability of his early or permanent restoration to health and vigor. As is nat-ural, the weakening of his physical powers has seriously impaired Judge Holman's mental vigor and his ability to keep a firm grasp upon the multifarious and perplexing details of his committee work. It has recently been observed that he appears to have become, to some extent, indifferent and inattentive to matters which in the past would have absorbed all his interest and energy, and it is teared by his friends that he may find himself unable to carry out the plans which he laid at the begin-

ning of the session. General Notes,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 -It is believed that General Henderson, of Illinois, will succeed Mr. McKenna, of California, as a member of the House committee on ways and means as soon as the nomination of the latter to the bench in California shall be confirmed by the Senate. General Henderson is one of the stanchest Republicans in the House,

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

First Meeting of the Grand Lodge in the United States in Eight Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel convened in Horticultural Hall this morning, the first time in eight years. One hundred and seven lodges were represented out of a total of 111. Davis Keller, of New York, was elected president of the convention and J. Kohen. of Louisville, and M. S. Meyerhoff, of this city, were elected vice-presidents. The annual and farewell message of Grand Master shoddy, and it emphatically dentes that its | Isaac Hamburger was read by William A. use is stimulated by the duty on wool, a | Gans, It showed that the order contains over fifteen thousand members, and has a working capital of \$1,000,000, with a reserve fund of \$500,000, Jacob Lasins, of Greenville, Miss., introduced a moprovide funds for tity of this adulterant than the United | endowment of an orphans' home. The mo-States. Under the law as it is proposed to | tion was referred to a committee. It was

WIVES AND BABES STARVING

Little Wonder Workingmen of Berlin Were Turned Into a Lawless Mob.

In Paris an Ex-Pinance Minister Gives IIi Notions of Free Coinage-Great Loss of Life in the Storm Off the Coast of Spain.

ENOUGH TO MAKE ANARCHISTS. Prisoners Hold Back Food to Give to Their

Berlin, Feb. 28.-There was ominous quiet in the city to-day. The most significant feature of the morning was the silence of most of the pastors on the subject that was in everybod's mind. The usual prayers were offered up for the Kaiser and the fatherland, but not a word of admonition or retition bearing on an outbreak, or disorder, the like of which Berlin had not seen in forty-four years. The explanation of this is that the Protestant churches generally are extremely dissatisfied with the new education bill, which places Catholics virtually on a par with Lutherans and is regarded as establishing substantially a Catholic state church. This displeasure is so great and general that a large number both of protestant clergy and laymen have their loyalty somewhat impaired, and while they do not sympathize with disorder they do not appear sorry to see the Kaiser reminded of the possible dangers of the situation. The church-going crowds went and came in the most orderly manner, and in deference to the commands under-stood to have been given to the police there was no gathering of groups in the

In the quarters of the city mostly inhabited by workingmen a double force of police was on duty. Whenever four or five persons were seen together they were ordered to disperse. The order was generally obeyed, although in one instance, in Rosenthaistrasse, a workingman, a carpenter by trade, asked the police to arrest him, and said he would do violence if they did not. On being questioned as to his reason he replied that he bad nothing to eat, and that he wished to be imprisoned, as he could not bear the sight of his wife and children starving. His story was investigated and ment a woman and three children were found almost without clothing and weak from want of food. The husband had come to Berlin when building was active and lost work when times grew hard.

Alas, his story is that of thousands of workingmen in Berlin. Some of them are old residents of the city, but the greater number were attracted to the metropolis by the boom that preceded depression. Thousands of families of these men are either absolutely starving or depending for subsistence on charity.

A touching spectacle was witnessed at the prison this morning. The wives of several of those taken captive in the riots of Thursday night were permitted to see them. In nearly every instance the men handed to their wives a part of the prison ration to carry home. In one case a prisoner had actually gone without his bread rations since Friday morning, concealing it so as to be able to give it to his family. He gave the whole of it to his wife for her and the children. One of the turnkeys, although accustomed to pitiful spectacles, was so touched by this that be gave the man extra food and gave the woman some money. These incidents explain the heart and origin of the outbreak. Misery among the poor this winter has been greater than at any time for years past. The municipal authorities, following the lead of the burgomaster, Herr Forckenbeck, have trusted to repression, rather than palliation, for dealing with the desperate and poverty-stricken. Relief, when asked for, has been given grudgingly, and the men have been told that if they persisted in applying for public aid they would be sent to the so-called tramp colonies and made to work as prisoners. This meant separation from wives and children and the breaking of associations and ties as dear to the poor as to the rich. The answer and threat were generally accepted as a denial of relief, and at last the unemployed gave up looking to the local authorities for any aid whatever.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS. An Ex-French Minister of Finance Mentions

the Danger of Free Coinage. Paris, Feb. 28.-Senator Clamageran, formerly Minister of Finance, said to-day: "The United States is on the downward track in political economy, as is evidenced by the triumph of protection and the growing craze for free coinage. France had free coinage, but was forced to abandon it, and it will not prove more successful in America, where the question is agitated in in the interest of owners of silver mines. America is the richest country in the world, and can afford the experiment of free coinage, whether it is good or not good, but the people must not delude themselves with the idea that Europe will take their silver money in any shape, especially since the Mckinley law shuts out European products. They may obtain international silver congresses as often as they want them, but such congresses will be without tangible result. has enough silver already. The first holders of the new money will use it as currency without difficulty, but when its value becomes depreciated, as is inevitable, somebody, either individuals or the United States Treasury, must 'pay the

The new Cabinet meets with a cool reception from the press. The Conservative and Radical journals agree in saying that the new Cabinet is composed of the same elements as the preceding Cabinet; that it must, therefore, have a policy that has already been disapproved by the Chambers. and that the Cabinet can not last long. The Republique Francaise and Siecle condemn the exclusion of M. Constans from the new Cabinet as the result of an intrigue. The Constitutional Right party, now comprising forty deputies, has formally decided to accept the republican form of government.

Communications from Athens announce that Dr. Walderstein, of the American Archæologist School, has discovered at Argos the foundation of the Temple of Hera, which was destroyed by fire 459 B. C., and also the remains of a second temple, containing vases and bronzes and fragments of sculptures, including a beautiful head of Hera. There are 180 workmen employed

Mr. Reid, the United States minister, will probably be able to complete his official business within a fortnight, as the new Cabinet contains ministers versed in the negotiations with the United States representatives.

Mme. Melba closes her operatic engagement at Nice to-morrow. She will then start for Rome, where she is to receive \$2,000 for singing at two performances. She will reappear at the Paris Opera-house on

March 11. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Efforts to Float the Stranded Eider Con-

tinued Night and Day. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Feb. 28.-The strenuous efforts to float the stranded North Lloyd steamer Eider and tow her to Soton are continued night and day at enormous expense. The salvers have ceased loading the cargo into lighters on account of the loss of time thus occasioned. Hundreds of shoremen, divided into gangs, are kept at work under high pressure night and day, such liberal pay being given that the men gladly undertake the extraordinary labors demanded of them. The shore presents an animated appearance at all hours. Electric lights illumine the vicinity during the night, so that the salvage operations can proceed without bindrance. A floating derrick, manned by 120 men, has removed the immense anchor and chain from the Eider's starboard bow. and the anchor has been lodged astern of the steam-ship in a southwesterly direction, to keep her as steady as possible in bad weather and also to assist in hauling her off when the proper time comes. Three powerful centrifugal pumps have been brought from Soton and rigged to sixteen | ernment and the country.

suction hoses running to the Eider's stern. where the divers are constantly recovering maize; coffee and other contents from her

The Descons in Court. CANNES, Feb. 28.-When Mr. Deacon was confronted by Mrs. Deacon yesterday, the stories told by the husband and wife were so contradictory that the judge declined to release Mr. Deacon on parole. The whole day was occupied by the judge in reading the husband's history of the past three years of his domestic life. Mrs. Deacon replied to the charges seriatim as this history was read. Mrs. Deacon, who was dressed in black, seemed to be uncomfortable. She watched her husband anxiously as he retired to prison.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 29 .- The Times Oporto special says of the frightful storm Saturday: It is reported that thirty boats ar lost and three hundred persons drowned. The loss of life is probably underrated. The steamer Elbe made three futile at tempts to leave the harbor on Saturday, and a fourth attempt on Sunday morning, which succeeded. While out she saved a boat-load of twenty men, and has now returned up the coast to Vigo, where some boats, it is reported, have taken refuge.

An alarming epidemic of small-pox is re-ported from Emmerich and Gersdorf, Ger-

A dispatch received at Lisbon from St Vincent, Cape Verde, Africa, states that an earthquake has been felt there. Lientenant Rebnitz, of the German army lost his life at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, while attempting to save that of a work-man who had fallen into the river.

USUAL SUNDAY MURDER. A Misseuri Barber Shoots His Fleeing Enemy

in the Back of the Head.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 28 .- One of the most cowardly and cold-blooded murders ever known in this city occurred early this morning. Frank Breeso, a young man employed by the Wyeth Hardware Company, was playing pool in Porter's saloon, when William H. Delmer, a barber, entered. Delmer and Breeso had some trouble a few days ago, in which Delmer was worsted and swore vengeauce. When he saw Breeso in the saloon this morning he commenced to curse and abuse him, but Breeso told him to let him slone, as he wanted no trouble with him. At this Delmer drew a revolver and fired, but missed. Breeso started to

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

run out the back door, when Delmer shot again, hitting him in the back of the head,

killing him instantly. Delmer escaped.

Forecast. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Forecast until P. M. Monday. For Indiana and Illinois-Much colder; northwest winds, with a moderate cold wave in south portions; clearing Monday: colder and fair Tuesday. For Ohio-Threatening weather: rain or snow; probably heavy; south winds, shifting to colder northwest; moderate cold wave in Ohio; probably fair Tuesday, ex-

Local Weather Report.

cept light snows along the lake.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28. Time. |Bar. |Ther. |R. H.| Wind. | Weather. | Pre 7A. M. 30.10 42 77 S'east. Cloudy. 0.00 7P. M. 29.99 46 96 S'east. L'g't rain. 0.22 Maximum temperature, 47; minimum temperature, 35. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on

Mean..... 41 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer. Ohituary.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.—Between and 8 o'clock this morning ex-Gov. Elias N Conway was accidentally burned to death in his residence. It is supposed he was asleep at the time. For many years before the late war he was one of the most conspicuous men in the State. He was several times State Auditor, and served two terms as Governor. He was very old and feeble, quite eccentric and lived alone, not allowing any one else to sleep in the premises. DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 28,-Hon. H. Fonke, ex-district attorney, and one of the foremost criminal lawyers in lowa, died of pneumonia to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- Maj.-Gen. George W. Cullum died here to-day.

THE BLOODY GUILLOTINE.

said to Be More Humane than Hanging or Modern Electrocution. New York Advertiser.

"While in Paris last summer I witnessed the execution of the two young thugs who kicked a poor old woman to death and robbed her of a few francs," said a gentle-man who spends a good deal of his time abroad, "and I was certainly surprised at the deftness and dispatch with which their heads were chopped off. It is not half so revolting a sight as a hanging, or what I imagine an electrocution must be. The guillotine, which is a very small affair, scarcely larger than a cornbig Place de la Roquette. Thousands of spectators crowded around the cordon drawn by the police-a crowd that sang. and laughed, and shonted as if the occasion was that of a grand fete. The executioner, who is known as Monsieur de Paris, was dressed in solemn black of faultless cut. He tested his machine, and waited until the prison gates opened. There was a movement in the throng as a pale, slander youth appeared, supported by two of Monsieur's assistants. His shirt was cut away at the neck, laying bare his throat. He was thurst against what was, apparently, an upright board, but at the same instant, as quickly as a horse is hitched to a fire engine, he was made fast, and the board, with its living burden, was turned on a hinge until it was horizontal. Then the heavy triangular knife dropped, and the head rolled into a wicker backet. body was dropped into another basket. Not a minute elapsed before the second murderer appeared, and his head was chopped off with the same rapidity. I never saw anything as rapid and artistic in my life. There was no hitching or halting | Eugene Muhlman and John Wilson. Muhlon the part of the executioners, and apparently no resistance on the part of the condemned. Five minutes afterward the baskets were carted away to the cemetery. the guillotine was removed and the big

square resumed its every-day aspect." Consumption Not Hereditary.

Dr. W. H. Chappell, in North American Review. The accumulation of such evidence is becoming so great that every physician of ex-perience feels forced to share the belief of communicability of consumption. There are also few physicians who have not had one or more cases that for years they had thought had been contracted in this way. How else than by communication are we to account for the rapid spread of consumption amongst savage nations, where this disease was unknown before civilized people began to visit them? This is true of our own American Indians, the inhabitants of central Africa and many other countries. Intermarrying, or any other condition which might make hereditary transmission a possible cause, certainly could not account for its rapid progress. Besides, some of the best observers and investigators believe that consumption is not hereditary, and there is much positive | seized one of Carl Lindf's paintings repreevidence in favor of this view. With such evidence of the possibility of inhaling the bacilli, the question would naturally be asked: How did the bacilli get into the atmosphere, when they are not found in the breath of sufferers of this disease! We know positively that in these cases bacilli are present in the mucus which is raised after coughing. In its moist condition it is impossible for it to be inhaled, but when it dries and becomes dust it is blown about, and it is in this form that it becomes dangerous.

National Defamation, The third-party calamity-howlers who

have just held a national convention in St.

Lonis were far ahead of Sepator Hill's con-

vention in lusty denunciation of the gov-

TOWER FELL WITH A CRASH

Brooklyn Structure, 196 Feet High, Tumbled During a Disastrous, Fire.

Several Firemen Badly Injured and Nearly Half a Million Gone Up in Smoke-Day of Many Blazes Throughout the Land.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 28 .- The most disastrous fire in years occurred in this city to-day. An immense granite and brick structure, recently built, on the junction of Flatbush avenue and Fulton street, and occupied by the large clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co. and the Flatbush storage warehouse concern, was completely gutted. With the exception of a few tottering walls not a vestige of the once handsome building remains. Several adjoining structures were also ruined by the fire, while a number of frame houses were badly damaged. A number of wild rumors were started about a serious loss of life, but it is believed that nobody was killed outright. One fireman, however, was fatally injured and three received severe bruises. CHARLES S. HAY, an assistant foreman, is so badly hurt that he will die. JOHN MALLEN fell from a ladder twenty-five feet up and broke his ankle. - Burns, a tireman, was hit by falling

walls and was injured internally.

An unknown fireman is also badly injured. The fire was discovered shortly after o'clock. After an hour's struggle it was thought to be under control, but while the firemen were fighting in the lower portion of the structure the flames were rapidly making sad havoc with the upper stories, where was stored great quantities of inflammable material. Suddenly flames shot out of the windows of the seventh and eighth stories. This was the first intimation that a fire wa. raging in the upper stories. A strong wind prevailed, and it was seen at once that a serious conflagration could not be averted. More alarms were sent out and soon over twenty streams were pouring upon the burning structure. For a block around were scores of frame structures, all thickly populated. Sparks from the burn-ing building soon set lire to the roots of these, and it looked for a time as if they would be swept away. At one time the situation grew so serious the police ordered

all the inmates of the frame dwellings to

The scene that followed was a remarkable one. Men, women and children rushed out of their homes carrying their trunks, clothing and numerous valuables, and piled them up in the street safe from the flames. At 3 o'clock it seemed as if the whole square must go. More engines were sent for and they arrived none to soon to save the frame dwellings, some of which were still unprotected. The flames were leaping high in the air when, about 4 o'clock, a massive tower that rose to a height of 196 feet in the center of the doomed building, fell, carrying with it nearly all the upper portion of the block. The Veterinary Hospital, which adjoined Smith, Gray & Co.'s on one side, was destroyed, as was also the four-story brick buildings on the Fulton side. A large building, directly opposite and used for office purposes, was badly damaged. On the Fulton-street side the fire continued unchecked, and before it was gotten under control three buildings were damaged in addition to the two corsumed. Half a dozen small buildings in the rear were burned. The origin of the

fire is a mystery. When the tail tower fell with a crash if struck the south track of the Kings County elevated structure, carrying down about titty feet of the track. A portion of the station platform was also destroyed and the stairs leading up to the station, the loss thus being about \$10,000. Traffic on the road was suspended. The building in which the fire originated was owned by Millard Smith and W. Grand, who are the principals of the firm of Smith, Grand & Co., aud also constituted the firm of the Fulton & Flatbush Storage Company. The building was valued at \$200,000, and was insured for \$175,000. The stock of Smith, Grand & Co. was insured for \$150,000. The storage portion of the building was divided into four hundred rooms, three hundred of which were occupied. The loss here will reach \$200,000, which is largely covered by insurance. The fire extended to the three-story brick building on Nevins street, with a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of ninety feet, owned by Joseph Jefferson, the actor, and occupied as a boarding and livery stable. This was completely gutted, entailing a loss of \$40,000. Five other contiguous buildings were damaged about \$20,000.

Costly Stones in a Fire. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- Fire broke out this morning in the five-story brick building at Nos. 425 to 431 Eleventh avenue, and before the flames were extinguished the building was gutted and \$200,000 damage done. The building was owned and occupied, in part, by Batterson, See & Eisle, dealers in marble, onyx and rare stones. The damage to the building is \$50,000; \$140,-600 to the stock of Batterson, See & Eisle; \$10,000 to the stock of Henry Phillips in brasses and bronzes. The blaze threatened to be a large one

piano factory.

Detroit's \$50,000 Blaze. DETROIT, Mich., Feb, 28.-Fire to-night partially destroyed the storage warehouse at Nos. 119 to 129 Woodbridge street, west, owned by Luther Beecher, and occupied by the Bagley Tobacco Company, which had stored there between 500 and 600 hogsheads of leaf tobacco, valued at \$100,000 The stock was damaged to the extent of about \$20,000. The Bagiey company carried \$35,000 insurance. The Lambrie elevator building was destroyed. Loss, \$25,-000; partially insured. The damage to the Beecher building was not great.

Two Firemen Hurt,

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 28.-Fire this morning destroyed Donaldson, Lewis & Co.'s carriage factory and repair-shops, entailing a loss of \$16,000. While the fire was in progress a wall fell, carrying with it a ladder, on which were two firemen named man was very seriously injured, one of his legs being mangled and he was otherwise hurt. Wilson sustained severe bruises about the body and a cut in the head. Neither of the men, it was thought, will

The Hawkeye Gutted. BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 28 .- The Burlington Daily Hawkeye Building was completely gutted by fire this morning. The loss is about \$12,000. The Hawkeye will be issued as usual without missing an

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Word has been received at San Diego

that Controller Lacey will not permit the California National Bank at San Diego to A fire at the H. & D. railway station in Cincinnati destroyed a mail ponch of lotters to be distributed to the intervening cross-lines on the C., H. & D. as far north as Toledo and Detroit.

The astute secret-service officials of Chicago have invaded a private art gallery and senting a dollar treasury note, on the claim that it is a counterfeit. Henry Killerman, the boy who disappeared from St. Marys, O., two weeks ago,

has been found in the reservoir at that place with a deep gash in his head. He is supposed to have been murdered. The score of the bicycle race at San Francisco at the end of the sixth day in miles and laps was: Ashinger, 775-6; Wood, 755-6; Robb, 755-3; Lamb, 754-6; Prince, 728-2; Stage, 619; Howell, 604; O'Flanigan, 550-1.

from which she received fatal burns. The three hundred staff-makers on the world's fair grounds at Chicago, who struck for five cents an hour additional

wages, will resume for half that amount signing a paper not to make another de-

MR. VANDERBILT'S MARBLE HALL

It Will Cost \$1,500,000, and Extraordinary Secrecy Is Observed in Its Construction, Henry Baich Ingram, in Fhank Leslie's Weekly. Marble Hall, the palace which has been erected by William Kissam Vanderbilt, of New York city, at Newport, has been built entirely by day's work, by the very best mechanics and artisans to be found in this country and Europe, and is now being decorated by the best talent of America and France, and will, before ready for occupation, some six months hence, have cost over one and a balf million dollars. The building stands in the midst of spanious grounds, on Bellevue avenue, in Newport, and is flanked on either side by the Newport residences of William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor. In style of architecture it is classical, with renais

sance embellishments. The front toward Bellevue avenue is graced with an im-mense Corinthian portico. The house was designed by architect Richard M. Hunt, of this city, who designed the administration building for the Columbian exposition, and has been now some three years in course of construction. It is built entirely of the purest white Rutland marble from Vermont, and Caen stone brought from Caen in France. It is embellished with the richest carvings and tracery that can be wrought by the hand of skillful sculptors. Sinclair & Sons, of this city, have had charge of the stone-work. Ever since Marble Hall was begun at the

very foundations the greatest secrecy in all the operations have been observed. Watchmen have been employed who, with auge St. Bernard dogs as companions, patrol the grounds day and night, and every unauthorized person who succeeds in passing the gates is promptly ejected. So strict are the arrangements that the decorators employed to decorate one room are taken away from the building as soon as their work is done and replaced by other men who decorate the next room. While at work the men are not allowed to enter any other com where others are working, for fear a detailed description of the decorations in the various rooms will become public. As soon as the decorations in one room are finished that room is locked and not opened again. From what can be gleaned, however, the interior is one magnificent production of Mexican onyx and Numidian marble carvings, plastic and painted decorations of the most gorgeous description. It is interesting to an American worknew palace of the Vanderbilts. All of the decorative work is being executed by Prenchmen-the real imported article at that. Allard & Sons, of this city, who emby nobody but Frenchmen, are doing the color decorations, the hangings, tapestry and furnishings, while about thirty Frenchmen imported especially for the purpose, and of whose landing as contract-laborers there is no record in the Bureau of Emigration, are doing the plastic and carving work. These men are kept away from the native mechanics who are employed in the building, and are not even allowed to mix with their countrymen who are employed by the Allards. When the men leave their work at night every man, artist, mechanic or laboror, is searched to see that he carries away no written description of the place with him, and everyone who has the temerity to make pencil and paper notes about anything is at once approached by a watchman and his work carefully scrutinized. No stranger is allowed to pass the gates, and so strict is this rule that early in February Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt tried to gain admittance, but signally failed and were obliged to go away,

although the gate-keeper knew them per-It has been found impossible to obtain the dimensions of the building, as the architect is pledged to secrecy and will give no information of any kind. The calculations of man often fail, however, and those of William K. Vanderbilt did when he thought he could erect the costliest and undoubtedly the most palatial residence in America in absolute secreey from the general public. While Mr. Vanderbilt was enjoying himself at Monte Carlo the reporter of Frank Leslie's Weekly, disguised as an electrician, armed with a coil of wire. gimlets and kodak, entered the grounds and in a twinkling of an eye had the representation of Marble Hall indelibly impressed upon the photographic negative. How true it is that "the best laid schemes gang aft agley."

Living by Schedule. Burdette, in Ladies' Home Journal.

I don't know that it is possible to divide

the day into sections and assign certain duties to certain hours, without variation. Even the mariner's compass has to have a little allowance. Living by iron-bound schedule is possible only at school, in the penitentiary, and some painfully well-regulated homes. One time I resolved to live by rule. I made the rules myself, so as not to get them too hard. I wrote a programme for a month ahead. I went to bed that night with such a conceited feeling of condescending goodness that I either forgot to say my prayers, or thought that in the case of such a superior man they were neither expected nor required, I have forgotten which. Six A. M. was the hour set down on my pro-gramme at which all the clocks in the world were to strike the hour of the new ers, and the solar system was to begin running on my schedule. I think, perhaps, the new time-cards didn't reach some of the outlying planets. At any rate some mortal person came to my bed room door at 7:45 A. M. and suggested that cold coffee and muffins would be served after 8 o'clock. arose without remark and dressed on "72's" time. The bright smile that was scheduled to precede my benevolent-looking countenance into the breakfast-room had been side-tracked somewhere and in on account of the close proximity of a large | its place I wore for a headlight an expression of countenance. It is not necessary to specify which one. I also took my place with a tone of voice which I grieve to say elicited comment. I will not follow the day's journey in detail. It is too harrowing. But the next morning I started all right; early rising, lessure toilet, moment of tranquil meditation, bright smile, cheerful voice and all; got through breakfast like a scraph and went to my lair to write from that "new inkstand," thinking how pleased my editor would be to see my "copy" on time, unless he should fall dead from amazement. Somebody thundered the forbidden knock at my door. "Have you forgotten that you lecture at Faraway Furlong to-night? Twenty minntes to train time!" I packed my value as men bale nay, caught the train, didn't get home again that month, and if my editor fell dead I got a posthumous letter from him that made my hair curl for a week. I don't want any more letters from dead editors; live ones are bad enough, but the dead ones fairly bowl!

> Funeral Fashions. New York Commercial Advertiser.

"When you send a floral remembrance nowadays," said a prominent funeral director, "do not, under any circumstances, attach a sentiment to it. The proper thing is some very simple design or a plain bouquet tied with white or black ribbon. "Floral pieces bearing quotations or sentiments in immortelles, though once popular, are now in very bad form and have been relegated to the tenement-house districts. The lines employed for this purpose grew so hackneyed that they distressed instead of soothed those who were forced to come in contact with them, and sometimes painfully ludicrous complica-tions ensued. When four 'Gates ajar'

turned up at one funeral that I had charge

of about two years ago I decided that it

was about time to do away with that sort

of thing, and now I am gratified to see

Recalls a Former Mob. New York World.

that the custom is practically extinct."

When that mob of ten thousand merched up to the Kaiser's palace there was no queen to put her head out of the window and ask why they should not eat cake if they had no bread. Yet the whole affair is strikingly suggestive of an event that happened at Versailles a hundred years ago.

SOLEMN Truths. Coughs sow the seed of consumption. Then comes the Reaper, Death. Stop the sowing with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. No cough or cold can over prove dangerous or long remain troublesome, if this pleasant antidote is taken. Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drope cure in 1 minute.





Mr. S. G. Derry Of Providence, R. I.,

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Water proof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible

sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

Sarsaparilla "Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

A Foul Mass of Sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk withourutches. I had to hold my arms away fro my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day. "Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man was. I had been taking Hood's for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever

and my legs and arms are sound and well. The Delight of myself and wife at my recovery it is im-possible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills.

THE INDIANAPOLIS COOKING SCHOOL

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PROPYLÆUM

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, MISS MARY L. CLARK, of Milwaukee, Super-MORNING CLASS.

Thursday, March 3, 10 a. m .- Luncheon. Saturday, March 5, 10 a. m.-Breakfast. Tuesday, March 8, 10 a. m.-Dinner. Thursday, March 10, 10 a. m.-Supper. Saturday, March 12, 10 a. m.-High Tea. Monday, March 14, 10 a. m.-Desserta. EVENING CLASS.

Friday, March 4, 7:30 p. m. Monday, March 7, 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, March 9, 7:30 p. m. Friday, March 11, 7:30 p. m. Monday, March 14, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 15, 7:30 p. m. Morning Class-Course tickets, \$3; single tickets, 75c. Evening Class-Course tickets, \$2; single tickets, 50c.

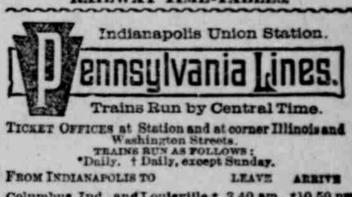
To be followed by a Course of Lectures on DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

MISS LUCY M. SALMON OF VASSAB COLLEGE Beginning March 21, of which further announcement will be made. Tickets and full information can be obtained as

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. 3 40 am *10.50 pm Philade phia and New York ... 4.45 am Baitimore and Washington 4.45 am Martinsville and Vincennes + 8.00 am Madison and Louisville \$ 8.00 am ichmond and Columbus, O ... Logansport and Chicago*11.20 am Dayton and Columbus Philadelphia and New York... 3.00 pm *12.

Haltimore and Washington ... 3.00 pm *12.

Dayton and Springfield ... 3.00 pm *14.

Knightstown and Richmond ... 4.00 pm *14.

Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. 4.00 pm *11. Martinsville and Vincennes... † 4.05 pm †10.55 am Columbus, Ind., and Madison... † 4.30 pm †10.25 am Pittsburg and East... * 5.30 pm *11.40 am Dayton and Xenia... * 5.30 pm *11.40 am Logansport and Chicago...... *11.30 pm * 3.30 am Logansport and Chicago.

VANDAGIALINIST TO ST. LOUIS AND At Indianapolis Union 8 Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:55 p. m., 11:00 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30a m., 4:15 a.m.

2:50 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives 12 Eleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibulet coaches, parior and dining car, daily11:35 . a

Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm.

No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti No. 38-Monon Acc. Arrive at Indianapolis.

No. 31-Vestibule, daily Puliman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.
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